

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3146

MONDAY APRIL 2, 1744

Since our last arriv'd Two Mails from Flanders.

St. Julia in Abruzzo, March 18.

THE Spanish Army command-
ed by the Duke of Modena enter'd the Dominions of Naples Yesterday, and immediately broke down all the Bridges by which they pass'd over the Tronto. Prince Lobkowitz is but two Marches behind them; if he has Orders to invade this Kingdom, it's believed, that he will turn off to the Right, and take the Road of St. Germano.

From the Austrian Camp at Fermo, March, the 24th, 1744.

Prince Lobkowitz, who with the Bulk of his Army follow'd General Brown at the Distance of about 100 Marches, arriv'd here on the 18th, caus'd a Camp to be pick'd out, and took Possession of it this Day. General Brown has harras'd the Spaniards prodigiously. In March of 100 Miles they never halted a Day; and last, they march'd 25 Miles in 24 Hours. After they pass'd the Tronto, and were actually in the Kingdom of Naples, they did not think themselves safe, but continued their Retreat till they encamp'd under the Canon of Pescara; by which Means, they have left all the Passes into the Neapolitan Territories; so that if we incline to invade them, there is nothing to stop us. We expect To-morrow a Reinforcement of 1000 Men.

Fermo, March 28. Count Bathiani arriv'd here two days ago from Bavaria, and has held several Conferences with General Count de Traun; the first of which was in the Queen's Presence, and the others at Count Scherzberg's. Both those Generals will depart To-morrow for Bavaria; and the Army will take Field as soon as they arrive. All our Recruits will join their respective Corps, and then the Army Italy will be 30,000, that on the Rhine 91,000, that in Bavaria 36,000, and the Corps in the Netherlands 1000 complete, exclusive of the Garisons in all Parts of Majesty's Dominions; of which those in the Low Countries amount to 40,000 Men, and the single Garrison of Luxembourg to 15,000.

Paris, March 31. Last Sunday a grand Council of War was held in the King's Presence, wherein all the Operations of the next Campaign were entirely settled. The Armies on the Rhine, and the Moselle, are to assemble at the same Time with that in Flanders. We propose to make Two Sieges at once, for which all the necessary Preparations are making at Strasburgh and Cambray; we conclude from thence, that the Places we are to invest are Friburg and Mons. The Court is resolv'd to raise the Count de Saxe to the Rank of a Marshal of France; and this Resolution was taken, before he set out for himself at the Head of the Dunkirk Expedition. He is now destined to execute another secret Scheme, viz. for that Purpose, to have a separate Command of 35,000 Men. The young Chevalier de St. Germe is now at the Bishop of Soissons, his Cousin's. We were strongly of a new Tonnage, to the Tune of 1,000,000 of Livres; and that next Week his Majesty will declare War against the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia.

Genoa, April 7. An Express arriv'd with Advice, that Marshal Noailles is actually set out for the Army, and all the French Forces are in Motion on the Side of Savoy. We have Letters from Naples, which say they are in a terrible Consternation. Count de Gages has been in very quick Terms to the King, and has told him, that sacrificing the Spanish Army is actually giving up his own Dominions, and that Prince Lobkowitz has orders to invade them. Upon this, his Sicilian Majesty sent General Vieuville, with 16,000 Men, to march immediately to Pescara, to join the Spanish Army. The Count de Villeroy having inform'd the President of the Week, that his Court was exceedingly surpris'd, to see the General as much alarm'd, as if the Fire of War reach'd their own Territories, he was answer'd, that those who did not take care, when they saw their Neighbours Houles on fire, were seldom lucky enough to save their own; and that their High Mightinesses did more than fulfil their Treaties, which it was the Duty of every Power to do; and that his Court was enough apprized of the Obligations they were under not to be amaz'd at so just a Conduct as they pursued.

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th Day of March, 1744. Present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King.

GEORGE R.

THE Troubles which broke out in Germany, on Account of the Succession of the late Emperor Charles the Sixth, having been begun, and carried on, by the Instigation, Assistance, and Support, of the French King, with a View to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous Influence of that Crown, in direct Violation of the solemn Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction given by him in the Year 1738, in Consideration of the Cession of Lorraine; and we having, on our Part, executed our Engagements for maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, with that good Faith which is inseparable from us; and having oppos'd the Attempts made against the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary, we are not surpris'd, that our Conduct, in this Respect, should have drawn upon us the Resentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious Views, in a great Measure, disappointed, by the Assistance we have furnish'd to our Ally, unjustly attack'd by him; or that he should alledge it as a principal Reason for declaring War against us.

From the Time that we found ourselves oblig'd, for the Maintenance of the just Rights of our Subjects, to enter into a War with Spain; instead of observing a strict Neutrality, which we might have promised ourselves on the Part of the French King, from whom we were even bound by Treaty to have demand'd Assistance, he has given Encouragement and Support to our Enemies, by conniving at his Subjects acting, as Privateers, under Spanish Commissions, both in Europe and America; and by sending, in the Year 1740, a strong Squadron into the American Seas, in order to prevent us from prosecuting the just War which we were carrying on against Spain in those Parts: And we have the most authentic Proof, that an Order was given to the Commander of the French Squadron, not only to act in a hostile Manner against our Ships, either jointly with the Spaniards, or separately; but even to concert Measures with our Enemies, for attacking one of our principal Dominions in America; a Duplicate of that Order, dated the 7th of October 1740, having fallen into the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Squadron in the West Indies.

This injurious Proceeding was greatly aggravated by the French Minister at our Court, having declared, on Occasion of sending the said Squadron, that the French King was very far from having any Design or Intention of breaking with us.

The same offensive Conduct was continued, on the Part of the French King, towards us, by his Squadron in the Mediterranean, in the Year 1741, joining with, and protecting the Ships of our Enemies, in Sight of our Fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

These unwarrantable Proceedings: The notorious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the Fortifications, and erecting new Works at Dunkirk: The open Hostilities lately committed against our Fleet in the Mediterranean: The Affront and Indignity offer'd to us, by the Reception of the Son of the Pretender to our Crown, in the French Dominions: The Embarkation, actually made at Dunkirk, of a considerable Body of Troops, notoriously designed for an Invasion of this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender to our Crown; and the sending a Squadron of French Ships of War into the Channel, to support the said Embarkation and Invasion, will be lasting Monuments of the little Regard had, by the French Court, for the most solemn Engagements, when the Observance of them is inconsistent with Interest, Ambition, or Resentment.

We cannot omit taking Notice of the unjust Insinuations, contained in the French King's Declaration of War against us, with Respect to the Convention made at Hanover, in October 1741. That Convention regarding our Electorate only, had no Relation to our Conduct, as King of Great Britain. The Allegations concerning it, are groundless and injurious: our Proceedings, in that Respect, having been perfectly consistent with that good Faith which we have always made the Rule of our Actions.

It is unnecessary to mention the Objections made to the Behaviour of our Ministers in Foreign Courts; since it is notorious, that the principal View and Object of the Negotiations of the French Ministers in the several Courts of Europe, have been, either to stir up intestine Commotions in the Countries where they resided, or to

• TRADUCTION.

Declaration de Guerre de sa Majesté contre le Roi Très-Christien.

GEORGE R.

Comme les Troubles, qui se sont élevés en Allemagne au Sujet de la Succession du feu Empereur Charles VI. ont été commencés et continués par l'Instigation, Aide, et Soutien du Roy Très-Christien, en vue d'étendre sa dangereuse Influence, et de renverser tout Equilibre en Europe; et cela en Violation directe de la Garantie solennelle qu'il avoit donnée à la Sanction Pragmaticque, l'Année 1738, pour le Paire de la Lorraine: Et comme nous, de notre Coté, avons, avec la Bonne-Foy dont nous ne nous écarterons jamais, exécuté nos Engagemens pour le maintien de la Sanction Pragmaticque, en nous opposant aux attentats formés contre les Etats de la Reine d'Hongrie: Nous ne sommes point surpris, que notre Conduite à cet égard nous ait attiré le Resentiment du Roy Très-Christien, (voyant ses ambitieux Desseins frustrés, in grande Part par l'Assistance, que nous avons donnée à notre Allié si injustement attaqué par lui) ni qu'il en fasse le Motif principal de la Guerre qu'il nous declare.

Dès le Temps que nous nous trouvâmes obligés d'entrer en Guerre avec l'Espagne pour le Maintien des justes Droits de nos Sujets, le Roi Très-Christien, loin d'observer une exacte Neutralité, comme nous aurions dû nous y attendre de sa Part, puisque les Traités l'obligeoient même à nous secourir, il a encouragé et aidé nos Ennemis, en connivant à ce que ses Sujets agissent en Armateurs contre les nôtres sous des Commissions Espagnoles, tant en Europe qu'en Amérique, et en envoyant, en l'Année 1740, une forte Escadre dans les Mers d'Amérique, à fin de nous empêcher de poursuivre la juste Guerre dans laquelle nous y étions engagés avec l'Espagne. Et nous avons la Preuve la plus authentique, que le Commandant de l'Escadre Francoise avoit un Ordre exprès, non seulement d'agir Hostilement contre nos Vaisseaux, soit conjointement avec les Espagnols, soit Separément, Mais de concerter même des Mesures avec eux pour attaquer une de nos principales Colonies: Un double de cet Ordre, daté le 7 Octobre, 1740, étant tombé entre les Mains du Commandant en Chef de notre Escadre dans les Indes Occidentales.

Un Procédé si injurieux fut aggravé encore par la Declaration, qui nous fut faite par le Ministre de France à notre Cour, à l'Occasion de l'Envoy de la dite Escadre, Savoir, que le Roi Très-Christien étoit très éloigné de toute Intention ou Pensée de rompre avec nous.

Le Roi Très-Christien persista dans la même Conduite offensante envers nous par son Escadre dans la Méditerranée en 1741. laquelle se joignit avec les Vaisseaux de nos Ennemis, et les protégea à la vue de notre Flotte, qui se préparoit à l'attaquer.

Tous ces Procédés insultables; l'Infraction manifeste des Traités, en rétablissant les anciens Ouvrages, et en construisant de nouveaux, à Dunkerque; les Hostilités ouvertes commises en dernier lieu contre notre Flotte dans la Méditerranée; l'Insulte qui nous a été faite en recevant dans les Etats de France le Fils du Pretendant à notre Couronne; l'Embarquement actuel fait à Dunkerque d'un Corps considérable de Troupes, notoirement destiné à envahir ce Royaume en faveur du Pretendant à notre Couronne; et l'Envoy d'une Escadre Francoise dans la Manche pour soutenir ledit Embarquement, et la dite Invasion; seront des Monumens permanens du peu d'égard que la Cour de France a pour les Engagemens, les plus solennels, lorsque leur Observation ne s'accorde pas avec son Intérêt, avec son Ambition, ou avec son Resentiment.

Nous ne pouvons passer sous Silence, les injustes Insinuations contenues dans la Declaration de Guerre du Roi Très-Christien contre nous, touchant la Convention faite à Hanovre, en Octobre, 1741. laquelle ne regardant que notre Electorat, n'avoit aucun Rapport avec notre Conduite, comme Roi de la Grande Bretagne. Ce qu'on avance là-dessus est également injurieux et malsonné. Nos procédés à cet égard, ayant été parfaitement conformes à la Bonne-Foy, qui est, et sera toujours, la Règle constante de nos Actions.

Il seroit superflu de répondre aux Plaintes faites contre la Conduite de nos Ministres, dans les Cours Etrangères; étant notoire, que le But et l'Object principal des Negotiations des Ministres de France, dans les diverses Cours de l'Europe, a été ou d'exciter des Commotions intestines, là où ils résidoient, ou de faire

Extreme Differences and Misunderstandings between them and their respective Allies.

The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Barbarity, against our Ships of War, is equally unjust and unbecoming; and we have all such Proceedings so much in Abhorrence, that, if any Practices of that Nature had been made appear to us, we should have taken effectual Care to put a Stop to them, and to have punished the Offenders in the severest Manner.

We being therefore indispensably obliged to take up Arms, and entirely relying on the Help of Almighty God, who knows the Uprightness of our Intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, War against the French King; and we will, in Pursuance of such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the same by Sea and Land; being assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of all our loving Subjects in so just a Cause: And we do hereby will and require our Generals, and Commanders of our Forces, our Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our several Counties, Governors of our Ports and Garisons, and all other Officers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against the said French King, his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts; willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the same whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the Subjects of the French King: And we do hereby command our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said French King; declaring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the said French King, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twenty Ninth Day of March, 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of our Reign.

GOD save the King.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, March 30. Wind S. Yesterday Afternoon his Majesty's Ships Captain, Monmouth, and Princess Mary, failed to the Westward. Came down the Wager, Raymond, and the Godolphin, Stevens, both for East-India; the Farnley, Boutflower, for Gibraltar; the Sally, Lane, for Virginia; the Warrington, Cooke, and the Edward and Mary, Little, both for Liverpool; and remain with the Suffolk, Sir John Norris, Northumberland, Angelsea, Kinsale, Arna and Scipio Fireships, and Dispatch Tender, the Ruby, West, for Virginia; the Upton, Spencer, and the Carter, Milbon, both for Maryland; the Squirrel, Murrell, for Africa; and the Cleve, Rice, for Falmouth. Just brought to the Downs, a French Sloop from Rotterdam bound to Dieppe, taken by his Majesty's Ship Dreadnought.

Deal, March 31. Wind N. N. W. Sailed this Morning his Majesty's Ships Northumberland and Angelsea, with the East-India Ships, and the Outward-bound. Came down the Leopard, Hardy, and the Duke of Richmond, Joad, both for Mahon. Remains the Suffolk, Kinsale, Arna and Scipio Fireships.

Graveland, March 30. Passed by the Friendship, Rofiter, from Faro.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Jamaica, the King's Meadow, Mansfield, and two others, from London.

At Carolina, the Friends Adventure, Duffell, from Bristol.

At Dublin, the Jenkins, Summerfet, the London Merchant, Hill, the Dawkins, Taylor, and the Webster, Stevens, all from London.

At Milford, the Holland, Elgate, from London for Bristol.

At Bristol, the Barbados Merchant, Leicester, from Carolina.

At Ramsgate, the Daniel, Martyn, from Carolina.

In the Downs, the Ranger, Langstaffe, from New-England; and the Pembroke Sloop, from Cape Fare.

LONDON.

There are Letters by the Lisbon Mail, which say, that one of his Majesty's 20 Gun Ships, has taken and carry'd into Gibraltar a Register Ship, worth 2 or 300,000 l.

entre des Melintelligences entre ces Cours, et leurs Alliés respectifs.

Le Reproche de Piraterie, de Cruauté, et d'Inhumanité, fait à nos Vaisseaux de Guerre, est aussi injuste que méfiant; et nous avons tellement en Horreur tous Procédés pareils, que, si aucune Plainte le moins du Monde, fondée avoit pu nous en être portée, nous n'aurions pas tardé à y mettre Ordre efficacement, et à faire un Exemple des coupables.

Nous voyant donc indispensablement obligés à prendre les Armes, et nous reposant pleinement sur l'Assistance du Dieu Tout-Puissant, qui connoit la Droiture de nos Intentions, nous trouvons bon de déclarer, et par les Présentes déclarons, la Guerre contre le Roi Très-Chrétien; et en Conséquence de cette Declaration, nous poursuivrons vigoureusement la dite Guerre, par Mer et par Terre, très-assurés que nous sommes du prompt et cordial Concours de tous nos bons Sujets dans une si juste Cause. Requerrons par les Présentes, et enjoignons aux Generaux et Commandans de nos Armées; à nos Commissaires ordonnés pour executer la Charge de Grand Amiral de la Grande Bretagne, aux Gouverneurs de nos Provinces, aux Gouverneurs de nos Forts et Places; et à tous nos autres Officiers et Soldats servant sous eux, tant par Mer que par Terre, de commettre et exercer tous Actes d'Hostilité, en poursuivant cette Guerre contre le dit Roi Très-Chrétien, ses Vassaux et Sujets, et de s'opposer à leurs Armentis et Entreprises. Requerrant, et enjoignant à tous nos Sujets, d'en prendre Connoissance; et leur descendant très-expressement d'entretenir de formais aucune Correspondence ou Communication avec les Sujets du Roi Très-Chrétien. Ordonnons en outre à tous nos propres Sujets, et avertissons toutes Personnes quelconques, de quelle Nation qu'elles soient, de ne mener, ni transporter aucunes Troupes, Poudre, Armes, Ammunitions, ou autres Marchandises de Contrebande, à aucun des Territoires, Pais, ou Plantations du dit Roi Très-Chrétien; déclarant que tous Vaisseaux, ou Bâtimens, qui se trouveront mener, ou transporter, aucunes Troupes, Poudre, Armes, Ammunitions, ou autres Marchandises de Contrebande à au un des Territoires, Pais, ou Plantations du dit Roi Très-Chrétien, étant saisis, seront jugés être de bonne Prise. Mais comme il y a dans nos Royaumes, plusieurs des Sujets du Roi Très-Chrétien, nous déclarons que notre Intention est, que tous les Sujets de France, qui se comporteront envers nous selon le Devoir, seront et demeureront assurés, en leurs Biens et en leurs Personnes. Donné à notre Cour à St. James's, le 29. Jour de Mars, 1744. et de notre Regne le Dixseptième.

The Right Hon. Sir John Norris, Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, arrived at Deal on Saturday Morning, and was expected at his House in Town last Night.

His Highness the Duke of Arembergh having entirely settled the Operations of the Campaign here, will speedily take upon him the Command of the Austrian Forces, which are to open it in Flanders.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Delaney preached before his Majesty, &c. at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Davis, Sergeant Major in the First Regiment of Foot Guards, to be a Lieutenant of Marines in Col. Lowther's Regiment.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln; the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph; and the Right Reverend Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of St. David's, were consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Palace at Lambeth, with the usual Formality.

Saturday Morning last, about Three o'Clock, her Grace the Duchess of Portland was lately deliver'd of a Son, at his Grace's House in Privy-Garden, Whitehall.

To Morrow both Houses of Parliament will meet, pursuant to their last Adjournment.

The Coal Merchants have rais'd the Price of Coals to Forty Shillings a Chaldron.

BANKRUPT.

Thomas Bostocke, late of Sandbach, in the County of Chester, Butcher.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	02 28	02 48

Bank Stock, 142 1-half. India, 169, to 170, to 169 3-4ths. South Sea, 103. Old Annuity, 108 3-4ths. New ditto, 107 to 3-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 90 1-half to 3-4ths. Ditto 1743, 90 1-half to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 75 1-half. London Assurance, 11 1-half. India Bonds, 11. Premium, Bank Circulation, 11. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, Nothing done. Equivalent, Nothing done.

For the Benefit of Doctor CLANCY.

At the THEATRE-ROYAL in Drury-Lane.

This Day, being the Second of April,

Will be Revived the Celebrated TRAGEDY of

OEDIPUS, King of THEBES

The Part of TIRESIAS, the blind Prophet,

be performed by DOCTOR CLANCY,

Who has lost his Sight.

This Gentleman being deprived, by his Misfortune, of the Advantage of following his Profession, and as the Winter he had produc'd for the Stage, could not be brought forth in Season, the Matter of the Play-house has been so long as this will be the first Instance of any Person labouring under so heavy a Deprivation, performing on the Stage, the Part of TIRESIAS, the blind Prophet, who will engage the Pity and Protection of a BRITISH AUDIENCE.

TICKETS may be had at the Temple-Bar Coffee-house, at Tom's Coffee-house in Cornhill, and at St. James's Coffee-house.

For Sale by the Candle,

ON Wednesday the 4th of April, 1744, at Lloyd's Coffee-House in Lombard Street, at Two o'Clock at Noon,

The Good Ship St. THOMAS, with Twenty large Cannon Guns, a complete Ship for a Privateer, an excellent fine Sailor, Square Stern'd, Foreign built, and sheathed with 350 Tons, more or less, with very good Dimensions, well found, now lying in the Great Wet Dock, Abandon'd.

Inventories to be seen on board the said Ship, and at the Place of Sale.

N.B. At the Desire of several Gentlemen, this Ship is put into Mr. Bird's Dry Dock, for the Convenience of viewing her Bottom.

To be Sold by SAMUEL BROOKS, Broker.

Next Thursday will be Published,

Price Nine Shillings, sew'd, in F O L I O.

THE TRIAL in Ejection at Law,

between CAMPBELL C. AIG, Lessee of

JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and others, Plaintiff,

AND

The Right Hon. RICHARD Earl of ANGLING

DEFENDANT.

Before the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, begun on Friday, Nov. 11, 1743, and continuing several Adjournments to Friday the 25th of the said Month. Containing the whole Evidence as deliver'd by the Witnesses, with all the Speeches and Arguments of the Judges, and of the Council; corrected and revised by themselves. Published by the Permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice BOWLES, the Hon. Mr. Baron Montague, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Dawson.

Printed for J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, C. Smith, C. Davis, and A. Millar.

This Day is Published,

[Price Sixpence]

The CANDID READER:

OR,

A Modest, yet Unanswerable APOLOGY for

A L L B O O K S

That ever Were, or possibly Can be writt

Dublin, Printed: London, Reprinted, for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

In Small Octavo, correspondent to the Author's other Works,

The D U N C I A D

C O M P L E T E.

Corrected throughout, and Illustrated with a NEW

HERO.

With all the ADDITIONS to the POEM and NOTES, Vol. III. Part I. to be had Separate, or with the whole.

Part. Price Three Shillings.

Printed for R. DODDLEY, in Pall-mall; and Sold by M. Cooper, in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

(Price 1 s. 6 d.)

THE COMPLAINT: Or, NIGHT

THOUGHTS. Night the Sixth. The

Reclaimed, in Two Parts. Containing the Nature, and Importance of Immortality. Part I. Wherein, among other Things, Glory and Riches are particularly considered. Humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Printed for R. DODDLEY, at Tully's Head, in Pall-mall; and Sold by M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

In Two Volumes Octavo,

(Price 10 s. Half-Bound)

THE Odes, Epodes, and Carmen

culare of HORACE: In Latin and English, with critical Notes, collected from his best Latin and French Commentators.

By the Rev. Mr. PHILIP FRANCIS. Printed for A. Millar, opposite Katherine's Church, in the Strand.